NOVAPPLE Newsletter

VOLUME VII - NUMBER 4 NORTHERN VIRGINIA APPLE USERS GROUP MAY 1987

THE 1987 NATIONAL APPLE USER GROUP CONFERENCE

By Dave Harvey

In July 1986 the Midwest Apple User Group Conference convened for two days of meetings devoted to an exchange of ideas and information with each other and with Apple Computer. Over 100 representatives from more than 40 user groups attended.

This year, the Apple-Dayton User Group decided to host another use group conference on April 10-12, 1987. The conference theme was "User Groups Helping User Groups Help Themselves". My wife, Nancy and I attended that conference which was in Dayton, Ohio at the Marriott Hotel.

We arrived at the hotel Friday night and after we checked into our room, we went downstairs where we registered and each received a very nice notebook that listed all the sessions outlines and other info that were to go on during the next two days. I also dropped off the 250 copies of Novapple diskettes that were being exchanged with other user groups at the conference. In addition to the conference notebook, we were given the desktop published book "WHALE SONG: A Pictorial History of Whaling and Hawai'i". This book was the first "coffee table book" to be created with desktop publishing tools. This book is now in the Novapple library and can be checked out. The conference was divided into a number of sessions during the next 2 days, with 3 sessions running concurrently at any one time. The session outlines are listed below:

---Saturday Morning---

Public Domain Software
- Obtaining Public Domain Software
- Making a Public Domain Disk

Member Relations
- Running Interesting Meetings
- Increasing Your Membership

Bulletin Boards
- User Group Sponsored Bulletin Board Systems
- Bulletin Board Software

(GOTO PAGE 5)

-PRODOS PATHNAMES-

by Toda Hiro-Matsu

This is a supplement to my ProDos tutorial. The one thing I have received more questions about than anything else is this business of pathnames. It's a difficult adjustment to make, so let's explore it more.

Under Dos 3.3, we were accustomed to addressing a disk by slot number, drive number, and occasionally, by volume number. That is still possible, if a little cumbersome, under ProDos, but cannot be used in a variety of circumstances. It is therefore best to conform to the ProDos conventions, and use PATHNAMES.

Under ProDos, any on-line storage device is called a Volume. Each individual volume has a name which you usually assign to it. That name must conform to certain rules: It must begin with a letter; it must not contain any characters except letters and numbers; and it must be no longer than 15 characters.

In a typical system, you have two disk drives, each being operated by a controller in Slot 6. If you want a file off of drive one, you would normally specify the filename, plus slot 6 and drive 1.

In ProDos, each floppy disk has a NAME, and that name is overwhelmingly more important than the slot and drive numbers. NOTE WHAT I SAID. THE NAME APPLIES TO THE FLOPPY DISK - NOT TO THE DRIVE!

Each floppy disk is a VOLUME. Each volume has a NAME. If a volume is accessed by name without specifying a slot and/or drive, the ProDos searches all on-line devices for that volume, and if it's found, then it is used regardless of location or type of device.

A volume has a directory that contains names of files, what kind of files they are, and certain other information. There are more kinds of files under ProDos, than there were under Dos 3.3. One of these extra filetypes is a DIRectory file.

(GOTO PAGE 10)

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⊙ DENOTES NEW ITEM

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- EDD 4 PLUS EXACT BIT COPY BD ..... $69.00 *
- MULTIPLE-SLOT CHASSIS $149.00
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- QUICK-LOADER PROM BD $149.00
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- ESSENTIAL DATA DUPLICATOR ..... $29.00 *
- PLUSWORKS (RUNS APPLEWORKS ON II+) $19.00
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- HOTLINK TO PARALLEL PRINTER $55.00
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- PRINTER OR MODEM CABLE $20.00
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- 9-16 GAME I/O ADAPTER $9.00
- MULTI-RAM CX, 256K $239.00
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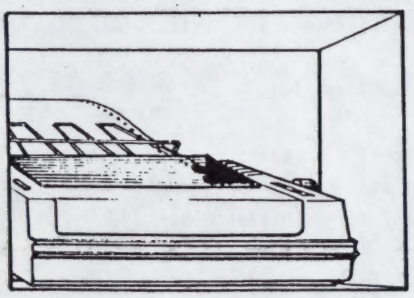

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♦ 9636 Ft. Meade Rd, Laurel, MD (301)953-1110 or (301)792-0600
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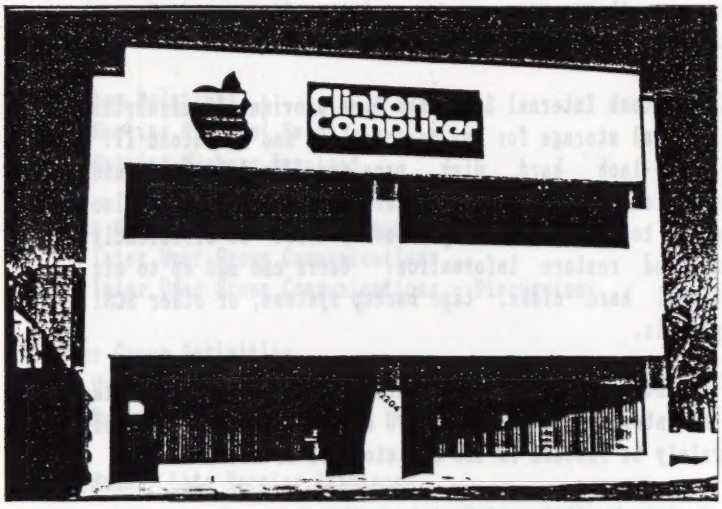
Clinton Computer -- A Full-Service Dealership!

Five Stores Cover Metro Area

Clinton Opens Fifth Store -- in Rockville

Clinton Computer, the Metro area's largest independent retail computer dealer, now has five stores -- in Clinton, Rockville and Laurel, MD, and in Vienna and Alexandria, VA. We are authorized dealers for Apple™ microcomputers at all five locations.

In addition, our Clinton and Alexandria stores are authorized IBM™ Personal Computer dealerships. We also sell printers, monitors, software, supplies, and service.



Clinton Computer's New Store at 12204 Rockville Pike

The company operates a huge 3600-square-foot service and repair facility in Clinton, with satellite repair shops at the Laurel, Vienna, Rockville and Alexandria stores.

Clinton Computer was founded in 1978 by co-owners Art Lundquist and Chuck Perilli. It began as a two-man consulting firm on the fourth floor of an office building and has grown into a multi-million-dollar retail business.

DISCOUNT POLICY FOR NOVAPPLE MEMBERS

CLINTON COMPUTER offers NOVAPPLE members a 25% DISCOUNT OFF THE LIST PRICE on all non-allocated Apple brand peripherals (no CPU's), software and AppleCare. For upgrades, the 25% discount applies to both the parts and normal labor rate. Discount is available to persons who have been NOVAPPLE members for at least 3 months. Discount cannot be applied retroactively. NOVAPPLE members need to present their cards up-front. No phone or mail orders, please. Discount cannot be used in combination with other promotions. Products on allocation from Apple are excluded from this offer. Clinton Computer reserves the right to change this policy at any time.

New Macintosh SE

Expandable and ***Flexible*** -- the brand new Apple® Macintosh™ SE!

It comes fully-equipped with two internal disk drives. You get an 800K disk drive and either a second internal 800K drive or an internal 20MB Hard Disk.

Plus, a built-in expansion slot allows you to customize a system with a variety of cards to meet your needs.

What's more, since the Macintosh SE is a Macintosh, it's easy to use and learn. Besides that, it can run the large software library that has made the Macintosh a standard for business applications like desktop publishing, graphics, desktop communications, word processing, databases and spreadsheets.

Fantastic Hard Disk Drive Sale!

Now through June, NOVAPPLE members may purchase Macintosh Hard Disks at outstanding sale prices! Just bring in this ad or a copy along with your membership card.

Apple 20MB Internal HD for Mac SE	**$799**
GCC FX20 External HD	**$799**
Rodime 20MB 20PLUS External HD	**$799**
Rodime 45MB 45PLUS External HD	**$1199**

This ad was produced on a Macintosh and LaserWriter, using MacWrite and Aldus PageMaker. Apple, the Apple logo, and LaserWriter are registered trademarks of Apple Computer, Inc. Macintosh is a trademark of Apple Computer, Inc.

HOTLINE

THE NOVAPPLE HOTLINE IS A LIST OF VOLUNTEERS WHO HAVE AGREED TO ANSWER YOUR QUESTIONS BY PHONE. DO NOT CALL AFTER 10PM, PLEASE. PASS UPDATES TO ERNIE PHILIPP IN WRITING OR CALL (H) 379-7198. Hotline 05/87

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APPLE PIE WP	LAUFER, GABOR	765-4539
APPLESOFT	ANTON, BILL	385-1225
	LAUFER, GABOR	765-4539
	PANKIN, MARK	524-0937
	PHILIPP, ERNIE	379-7198
APPLEWORKS	KRIEGER,BILL	821-1496
	CONCAUGH ,INA	256-3062
	EISEN,CARL	354-4837
	CHEW, RICH	573-0947
	THORNBURG, JIM	750-1367
APPLEWRITER][	ANTON, BILL	385-1225
	HARVEY, DAVE	578-4621
ASCII EXPRESS	HARVEY, DAVE	578-4621
ASSEMBLY LANGUAGE	KRIEGER, BILL	821-1496
	PHILLIP, ERNIE	379-7198
COMMUNICATIONS,Modems	HARVEY, DAVE	578-4621
	TRAVIS, SCOTT	455-9361
CP/M	PHILIPP, ERNIE	379-7198
D BASE	VELOS, NICK	836-1696
DISK BACKUP	ANTON, BILL	385-1225
	TRAVIS, SCOTT	455-9361
	UNGERMAN, MIKE	455-3441
EPSON PRINTER	EISEN,CARL	354-4837
	TRAVIS,SCOTT	455-9361
FORMAT II	HARVEY,DAVE	578-4621
FORTH	HOLDGREIWE, DAN	354-3561
FORTRAN	ANTON, BILL	385-1225
	KRIEGER, BILL	821-1496
INVESTMENT PGMS/STOCKS	PANKIN, MARK	524-0937
GAMES	LAUFER, GABOR	765-4539
LOCKSMITH	ANTON, BILL	385-1225
MACINTOSH	PANKIN, MARK	524-0937
	LOVE, JOHN	569-2294
MATH/STAT	PANKIN, MARK	524-0937
MULTIPLAN	PHILIPP, ERNIE	379-7198
	BALDWIN,MILES	938-8457
	LUCAS, TOM	321-9593
OPS RES/MGT SCI	PANKIN, MARK	524-0937
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PFS:REPORT	LUCAS, TOM	321-9593
PRODOS	KRIEGER, BILL	821-1496
PROWRITER PRINTER	KRIEGER, BILL	821-1496
RAMCARDS	TRAVIS, SCOTT	455-9361
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	LUCAS, TOM	321-9593
SIDER HARD DISK	THORNBURG, JIM	750-1367
SUPERTEXT	VELOS, NICK	836-1696
THE ACCOUNTANT	PANKIN, MARK	524-0937
TURBO PASCAL	PHILIPP, ERNIE	379-7198
VISI FILE	FOX, ELLIOT	780-4403
VISICALC	THORNBURG, JIM	750-1367
VISIDEX	LAUFER, GABOR	765-4539
WORDSTAR	PHILIPP, ERNIE	379-7198

Additional areas needinng assistance:

Printers: prowriter, okidata, gemini, centronics.
hard disks, logo
128K/memory cards,etc...

Investments:stocks,bonds, commodities, printer interfaces, real estate SOURCE

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You may leave questions on the Bulletin Board with your name or NOVAPPLE ## as an alternative.

MACINTOSH HARD DISKS

From John Wesner

Macintosh 20SC, 40SC, and 80SC Internal Hard Disks: There are three ways users can internally expand storage capacity of the Macintosh II and Macintosh SE.

The Macintosh Internal 20SC Hard Disk provides 20 megabytes of internal storage for the Macintosh SE and Macintosh II. This 3.5-inch hard disk provides fast access and transmission time because of the SCSI interface. It also connects to the Apple Tape Backup 40SC to efficiently backup and restore information. Users can add up to six additional hard disks, tape backup systems, or other SCSI peripherals.

The Macintosh Internal 20SC Hard Disk comes standard with the Macintosh SE Hard Disk 20 CPU and may also be purchased separately to install in the Macintosh SE or Macintosh II.

The Macintosh 40SC and Macintosh 80SC Internal Hard Disks provide Macintosh II users with high performance SCSI hard disk solutions. Both feature 5.25 hard disk assemblies and access time of 30 milliseconds. The Macintosh Internal 40SC Hard Disk and Macintosh Internal 80SC Hard Disk provide 40 and 80 megabytes, respectively, of internal formatted storage. Both can connect to the Apple Tape Backup 40SC, and both are expandable with up to six additional hard disks, tape backup systems, or other SCSI devices.

The Macintosh Internal 20SC Hard Disk is available for ordering in March, 1987. The Macintosh Internal 40SC and 80SC Hard Disks will be available in May, 1987. All Internal Hard Disks must be dealer installed.

--NoVA83

CONFERENCE ‹From Page 1›

---Saturday Afternoon---

Newsletters
- Content and Practices
- Layout and Design

Group Management
- Increasing Revenues
- User Group Management

Bulletin Boards
- Apple II BBS Issues
- Mac BBS Issues

---Late Saturday Afternoon---

Mac Newsletter Publication
- Mac Newsletter Workshop

Apple II Newsletter Publication
- Apple II Newsletter Workshop

User Group/Dealer Relations
- Improving Dealer Relations

---Sunday Morning Sessions---

Member Relations
- Meeting Members' Needs
- Getting Members Involved

User Group to User Group Communications
- Inter User Group Communications
- Inter User Group Communications - Discussion

User Group Activities
- User Group Public Relations
- Public Service Activities

---Sunday Late Morning Sessions--

- Large Groups (›500 members)
- Medium Groups (100-500 members)
- Small Groups (2-100 members)

It all looked like a very ambitious schedule and I could see that we would be busy during the whole time that we were there.

There was a reception in progress when we got there. There were lots of good things to eat and drink and we met a lot of the user group representatives for the first time during the reception. We also got to meet some of the people from Apple as well. We also got to see where we would be during the sessions as well as see the excellent computer room that had been set up with quite a few Apple GS's and Macintoshs that could be used by conference attendees during their stay there.

Next morning, the conference started promptly at 8:00 a.m. with all attendees being welcomed by Mary Lou Arons, the President of the Apple-Dayton User Group. She started off by reminding us that the equipment in the computer room was charged out to Apple-Dayton and certain rules were in effect with using the room. She pointed out that there were about 70 user groups represented among the 170 or so attendees. She thanked Terry Tufts from the Northern Illinois Computer Society who had the conference last year. She introduced some of the volunteers from Apple-Dayton who had a large hand in doing all the work in planning for this conference.

After some more administrative announcements, Jim Coates, from Apple-Dayton introduced to some of the people from Apple, starting with Ellen Leanse, the Program Manager for the Apple User Group Connection. Ellen talked about some of the new programs that we can expect to see in the near future being introduced by the User Group Connection over the next few months. Cathy Hoolihan next talked about some of the things that she is responsible for as a part of the User Group Connection staff. She is primarily responsible for the communications between the user groups and Apple -- such things as the Quick Connect Newsletter that goes out to user groups, the AppleLink User Group Bulletin board that recently was instituted. One feature of this bulletin board is a speakers request area. That's the place for user groups to request speakers for their meetings. The next speaker was Teri Drenker, who is the person responsible for the Apple System Software License agreement that was recently mailed out to user groups. She went over all the many details of what user groups can and can't (mostly can't) do with the Apple System software that would be sent to those groups that do sign the licensing agreement. She next spoke about some of the other licensing agreements offers that will be also going out to the user groups, such as use of the Apple Logo. Again she spoke mostly of what the Apple User groups can't do -- like use of the Apple silhouette can't be used -- only the multicolored Apple Logo.

Apple is really starting off to a great start with their licensing program, obviously heavily influenced by their legal department. User groups will be able to put DOS on their public domain disks at $50.00 per disk. There then followed a question and answer session where Apple provided answers to questions asked by the user group representatives. A representative from The Flint Apple Club (Flint, MI) had some comments that apparently expressed the sentiments of some of the people present. He

‹GOTO PAGE 6›

said that he didn't understand what was going on (with the licensing program). He wanted to put forth his understanding of what the user group role with Apple was. "We work closely with the dealer, we recommend the purchase to people we know of Apple products, we help the dealers support their customers, we answer their questions. The dealers refer customers to us for solutions to their problems. In fact, in a way, the user group is a unofficial arm of Apple marketing in that respect. The recognition of that fact has come thru the Apple User Group Connection. In that same light, I can see that there should be cooperation between Apple and the user groups and I don't really see this software licensing agreement, the way it reads and the way it's being presented as so much as an agreement as a 'here it is folks, swallow hard'. Am I wrong?" He went on to say that he would like to co-operate with Apple but would like to get their views on what he was thinking. Apple responded by giving some of the rational and reasons for coming up with the program as presently structured and appreciated the concerns of everyone on this matter..

After this phase of the conference, the actual discussion sessions started. I went to and was on the panel for the first one, "Running Interesting Meetings". On the panel besides myself, were Douglas Brown, Postsdam College Mac UG; Dick Rettke, Appleton Apples; and Gary Walo, The Rest of Us. Moderator was Richard Mercer, Apple-Dayton UG. The panel members gave a brief description of how their meetings were conducted and what subjects they covered during their meetings. Bringing in outside speakers was one way used to make meetings interesting. Some of the major issues discussed were: What makes a member come to a meeting (or not come)? What must be done to organize an interesting and effective meeting, and who is responsible for doing it?

The next session I attended was "Increasing Your Membership". This session was moderated by Galen Graham from Central Ohio Apple Computer Hobbyists. Panel members were Richard Copeland, Apple Southeastern Info. Exchange; Gerald Heller, Rhode Island Apple Users Group; and Marianne Littieri, Manager, Corporate Public Relations, Apple Computer. Major issues discussed were the decision to grow and the advantages of small and large groups. Some of the key factors in club growth were discussed such as quality of meetings, meeting user's needs and use of free advertising in local community publications. An interesting and attractive newsletter helps get new members. Dorothy Konecko from Appleholics Anonymous in Ventura, CA showed us a flyer that her group passes out to get new members.

In the afternoon, I attended the session on "Increasing User Group Revenues". For this session, the moderator was Cyndi McDaniels from Apple-Siders of Cincinnati. Panel members were Ron Marx from New York Mac User Group, George Skoog from ApplePeople, Crystal Lake, IL, and Gary Johnson from Apple-Siders. Discussed were various possible sources of revenue, such as dues, advertising in journal, special projects and sales at meetings of disks, supplies, etc.

The next session was on "User Group Management". The panel members for this session was Stan Goldberg, Foundation Software, Dennis Caney, Midland (MI) Apple Club , and Greg Rawlings, Flint (MI) Apple Club. Major issues covered were responsibility of officers, organizational meeting structure, and using data base techniques for managing the group.

The last session of the day that I attended was on "Improving Dealer Relations". This was a very good session that was co-moderated by John Moody, Powell Computer Center and Gary Walo, The Rest of Us, Chicago. This discussions during this session centered around some of the success stories that user groups have had with dealers and how each group can benefit from good relations between the two groups.

Saturday evening there was a very nice banquet with reception before. The dinner was sponsored by The User Group Connection at Apple Computer. The guest speaker at the dinner was Guy Kawasaki, Manager, Software Products, Apple Computer. Guy had everyone rolling in the aisles by the end of his talk.

Bright and early Sunday morning, I attended the session on Inter User Group Communications. This session was one of the most interesting ones of the whole conference and one that concerns all of the user groups. The moderator for this session was Bernie Urban, Washington Apple Pi. Issues discussed here were how can the various user groups around the country effectively communicate with each other. Should the International Apple Corps be the spokesman for us? What mechanisms to establish UG to UG communications--AppleLink, Public BBS, Telecommunications networks, etc.? Are we really looking for a service center that would support all of the user groups?

The last sessions of the day were general sessions broken into 3 parts depending on the size of the user group--small groups- 2-100 members, medium sized- 100-500, and larger groups- >500 members. I attended the middle group session. This was moderated by Cynthia Burt of the Midland Apple Club. This last session was also interesting and problems that were discussed sounded familiar. One point made that a good newsletter is essential to having a good user group. Again the matter of how to communicate between the various user groups came up.

<GOTO PAGE 7>

OFFICERS OF NOVAPPLE

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VICE PRESIDENT	Scott Travis	455-9361		Betsy Robinson	354-8459
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CLUB PHONE (Answering machine with announcements - will record your messages.) (301) 899-4005
NOVAPPLE BULLETIN BOARD SYSTEM (300 AND 1200 baud speed.) . . . . (703) 352-5842
(On the Bulletin Board, send Newsletters articles to Chuck Edmiston.)

Membership & General Correspondence: NOVAPPLE, 8694 Young Ct., Springfield, VA., 22153
Diskette Orders: NOVAPPLE, 514 North Flordia Street, Arlington, VA., 22203
Newsletter Address: NOVAPPLE, 6504 Bowie Drive, Springfield, VA., 22150

CONFERENCE

<From Page 6>

In the afternoon all conference participants got together for the last time to hear closing remarks from The Apple-Dayton User Group and Apple User Group Connection. A very lively question and answer session followed that was enjoyed by all. Everyone that I talked to thought that the conference went very well and a lot of good ideas were picked up that we could bring back to our user groups for implementation and/or discussion among the members. That's what prompted the 31 May gathering mentioned elsewhere in the newsletter. I also brought back lots of public domain software from the 20 user groups that took part in the disk exchange. You'll be seeing some of them in the coming months ahead.

--NoVA

NOVAPPLE MEMBERSHIP!!!

Are you interested in joining the NOVApple User Group of Northern Virginia? If you are, call the Club Phone at (301) 899-4005 and leave your name and address at the end of the recorded message and a membership application will be sent to you. Membership dues are $15.00 per calendar year and $7.00 per year for full-time students.

--NoVA

APPLE HARD DISKS (APPLE)

From John Wesner

II Plus, Apple IIe, and Apple IIGS.
The Apple Hard Disk 40SC provides users with 40 megabytes of memory, while the Apple Hard Disk 80SC provides 80 megabytes of memory. With an access time of 30 milliseconds and the SCSI interface, both drives provide faster transmission of information.

The SCSI port located on the back of these hard disks allows users to expand their systems with additional hard disks, tape backup systems, or other SCSI peripherals. Users can connect up to three additional devices when using any CPU from the Apple II family or up to six additional devices when using a CPU from the Macintosh family.

When used with the AppleShare file server, these hard disks allow users to build a powerful AppleShare network server with up to 40 or 80 megabytes of accessible information.

The Apple Hard Disk 40SC will be available for ordering in April, 1987. The Apple Hard Disk 80SC will be available in May, 1987.

Both of these Hard Disks require the SCSI System Cable and SCSI Cable Terminator, and can be easily installed by the user.

--NoVA

PRODOS DISKS RECEIVED AT DAYTON USER GROUP MEETING

(April 1987)

PRODOS - GENERAL

name: PRODOS & APPLEWRKS UTIL prefix: /APPLEPEOPLE.003
dist.type:
category-: UTILITY source.id:apeople.3/libv.74

name: DISK LIBR LABEL & DOC UTIL prefix: /APPLEPEOPLE.005
dist.type:
category-: UTILITY.DISK source.id: apeople.5/libv.148

name: APPLE SAMPLES prefix: /APPLE.SAMPLE
dist.type:
category-: MISC source.id: aplton.dk.A
comment-: freewriter,type.cmd,prodos file cabinet,basic calc,games.

name: A.T.I.E. SAMPLER DISK 2 prefix: /ATIE.SAMPLER.2A
dist.type:
category-: MISC source.id: atie.2
comment-: all text. reviews hware,sware; hw/sw documentation; list of pd sw.

name: PROFORTH SYSTEM & UTIL prefix: /FORTH
dist.type:
category-: PROGR.LANG source.id: dayton.f1

name: PROFORTH TUTORIAL prefix: /TUTORIAL
dist.type:
category-: source.id: dayton.f2

name: PROFORTH GLOSSARIES & GUIDE prefix: /GLOS
dist.type:
category-: PROGR.LANG source.id: dayton.f3

name: EAC.PROGRAMS prefix: /EAC.PROGRAMS
dist.type:
category-: source.id: eac.4
comment-: Block editor, cube drawing, scaling, rotation.

name: IAC.43 prefix: /IAC.43
dist.type:
category-: UTILITY source.id: koko.3
comment-: first 14 prodos tech notes, P.Lutus programs freewriter etc.

name: BOOKMINDER prefix: /NOSHAG
dist.type:
category-: DATABASE source.id: noshag
comment-: check register, write cks, reconcile monthly statement.

name: EXTENDED COMMAND PROCESSOR prefix: /ECP8
dist.type: shareware
category-: UTILITY.OS source.id: logic
comment-: shareware adds unix like extensions to prodos.

name: STOCK TRACKER prefix: /STKTRK
dist.type: shareware
category-: BUSINESS source.id: logic

PRODOS - APPLEWORKS DISKS

name: APPLEWORKS.DATA prefix: /APPLEWORKS.DATA
category-: UTILITY.AWKS sup.files:
dist.type: source.id: midld.3
comment-: 1986 tax stuff

name: APPLEWRKS TMPL-DOMESTIC prefix: /DOMETIC.WORKS
category-: UTILITY.AWKS sup.files:
dist.type: source.id: lans.1
comment-: nicely documented. Mainly db files. illustrates use of reports.

name: Q.AND.A APPLEWORKS prefix: /Q.AND.A
category-: newsletter sup.files:
dist.type: source.id: a.anon
comment-: text from newsletter.

name: TAWUG.24 prefix: /TAWUG.24
category-: sup.files:
dist.type: source.id: koko.3

name: T.A.W.U.G. PRINTER 1 prefix: /TAWUG.PRINTER.1
category-: UTILITY sup.files:
dist.type: source.id: appleton
comment-: mainly text files with answers to awks printer questions.

name: TAWUG UTIL.1 FOR APPLEWORKS prefix: /TAWUG.UTIL.1
category-: UTILITY.AWKS sup.files:
dist.type: source.id: noill
comment-: many program utilities.

name: TEMPLATES prefix: /TEMPLATES
category-: UTILITY.AWKS sup.files:
dist.type: source.id: koko.5
comment-: mainly finance and business.

name: APPLEWORKS.TEMPLATES prefix: /TEMPLATES.2
category-: UTILITY.AWKS sup.files:
dist.type: source.id: noshag
comment-: all awks database templates. Mainly Home stuff.

(GOTO PAGE 9)

DISKS <From Page 8>

APPLE II GS PROGRAMS
*NOTE: appleton and grapple items are available on one 3.5 disk as well as their original 6 5.25 disks.

IIGS.SHR.PICTURES SAMPLE /IIGS.PICTURES
GRAPHICS appleton
comment-: geisha,bugs,darth vader, color demo2.

APPLE II GS DISK /DAYTONSHARE
UTILITY baug
comment-: display cl graphics,desk accessories, communications, file transfer.

APPLE IIGS SUPER-HIRES PICS
GRAPHICS grapple.gs1
comment-: pictures-baby,cavemen,butterfly, coastline.

APPLE II GS SUPER-HIRES PICS
GRAPHICS grapple.gs2
comment-: cougar,eye,fractal,geisha.

APPLE 11GS SUPER-HIRES PICS
GRAPHICS grapple.gs3
comment-: sound demo, janna,red.flower,mcduck, planets.

APPLE 11GS SUPER-HIRES PICS
GRAPHICS grapple.gs4
comment-: saturn,sheena,shuttle,spheres

APPLE 11GS SUPER-HIRES PICS
GRAPHIC grapple.gs5
comments-: starry,stoneage

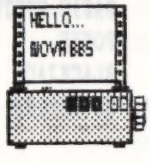
DIVERSI-GS /BLANK00
UTILITY.OS
shareware logic and saginaw
comments-: diversi-gs cache, diversi-gs keyboard, diversi-copy(partial)

GRAPHIC WRITER
TEXT
comment-: demo

--NoVA

THE NOVAPPLE BBS NUMBER:

1-703-352-5842



MAC II VIDEO CARD

From John Wesner

The Macintosh II Video Card is a NuBus card supporting both the Apple High-Resolution Monochrome Monitor and the AppleColor High-Resolution
RGB Monitor.

The standard configuration of 1 through 4 bits provides users with a wide range of colors as well as gray scales. The can display up to 16 colors or gray scales simultaneously from a palette of 16 million colors.

The Macintosh II Video Card Expansion Kit allows users to expand the Macintosh II Video Card from 4 bits to 8 bits. The expansion increases the number of colors they can display--up to 256 colors or gray scales simultaneously from a palette of 16 million.

The Macintosh II Video Card and Macintosh II Video Expansion Kit will be available in May, 1987.

--NoVA

NEW MAC KEYBOARDS

From John Wesner

Apple Keyboard and Apple Extended Keyboard:
Two keyboards--the Apple Keyboard and Apple Extended Keyboard--work with the Macintosh SE and Macintosh II.

The Apple Keyboard is a standard keyboard solution that combines a numeric keypad, cursor keys, and Macintosh-style keycaps. It has a layout and functionality identical to the Apple IIGS keyboard.

The Apple Extended Keyboard provides an alternative solution for users who want to use applications that run alternate operating systems and applications, and terminal emulation software. It features a T-style cursor keypad, function keys, as well as a larger footprint design.

Together with third-party MS-DOS-compatible co-processor cards, both keyboards enable Macintosh II and Macintosh SE users to run both Apple and IBM-specific applications.

The Apple Keyboard and Apple Extended Keyboard come with a platinum finish and incorporate the new Macintosh design. Both keyboards support the Apple Desktop Bus interface.

These products are not included with Macintosh II and Macintosh SE CPUs and must be purchased separately. The Apple Keyboard is available in March; and the Apple Extended Keyboard will be available in April, 1987.

--NoVA

PATHNAMES

<From Page 1>

A Volume Directory is, itself, a directory-type file, that is, a collection of file names, types, locations and other information about those files. A directory file of any kind, contains similar information - file names, types, locations, etc.

The volume directory is the same thing as the Dos 3.3 CATALOG, and the other directory files are like sub-catalogs. With a directory, (sometimes called a sub-directory), you can keep in one place, files and programs that have a common purpose. This is done by creating a subdirectory for those files, accessing that subdirectory, and storing the files there.

A directory of any kind is accessed by specifying the name of the volume it is on, plus the name of the directory.

In our subdirectory, we have more files specified by name, type, location, etc. In this subdirectory, we can have MORE directory files. These are essentially "sub-sub-directories", or second-level directories. Any directory, regardless of level, can contain subdirectories. If you wanted to, you could have thirty levels of subdirectories.

The ProDos directory is like a tree. The volume name is the trunk of the tree. The subdirectories are the branches and twigs. The files themselves are the leaves of the tree. In order to reach a particular leaf, we must specify which tree it's on, which branch, which branch-of-a-branch, which twig, and which leaf on that twig.

Each of these things is specified by NAME. If you were actually climbing our tree to get some particular leaf, the series of names of trunk, branch, and twig would tell you where to climb, or in other words, what PATH TO FOLLOW to get to that leaf. So, we call this string of names, a PATHNAME.

Each part of the pathname must be listed in the proper order. You cannot specify which branch before you have specified the tree that the branch is on. You cannot specify the twig without first specifying which tree and which branch of the tree, and in that order.

A pathname is a string of directory names. Each name, each part of the path, is separated from the other parts by the "/" character. To Prodos, the slash signifies a change of path.

If you were climbing from one branch of the tree to another, it would be unnecessary to state which tree is involved - we assume that what is meant is the tree (volume) you are presently using, unless specifically otherwise stated. To guide you from one branch to another, we can use a PARTIAL PATHNAME - a string of directory names that are ADDED TO the previous pathname, rather than replacing the previous pathname.

How do you and ProDos tell the difference between complete and partial pathnames? Again, by use of the slash character.

If the first character in a pathname is a slash, then ProDos assumes that this is a complete pathname. The first part of the pathname must therefore be the volume name.

If the first character of the pathname is NOT a slash, then ProDos assumes that this is a Partial pathname, and that it is to be added to the previously used pathname, in order to assemble the complete pathname.

That "previously used pathname" is essentially, the Default pathname. It is called the PREFIX, and there are new ProDos commands to change it, reset it, or find out what it is at any given moment. When you boot a disk, the PREFIX is set to the volume name of that disk. The prefix can be changed by you, or by a program.

Let us suppose that we have a disk that contains various card games. This disk must have a Volume name, so let's call it "card.games". On that disk, we have several kinds of games, including poker, blackjack, and solitaire.

Under Dos 3.3, all of these games and their associated files would be jumbled together in one catalog. But under ProDos, we can separate them into subdirectories according to type. Therefore, we create directories on the volume named "card.games". One of these directories we'll call "poker", the next, "blackjack", and the third, "Solitaire".

These new sub-directories appear on our catalog as files, but any files under those new sub-directories do NOT appear. We see only the subdirectory name at this point-not its contents. When you catalog a disk, you see only the names of the files, not the contents of the files themselves.

We can use the FILER utility to Copy the files over into their respective subdirectories, and then delete the originals from the volume directory. (Beagle Brothers' "BIG U" disk has a file-mover utility that does this in one step.)

After we've completed the process, the volume directory catalog contains the files and filetypes:

Name	Type
PRODOS	sys
BASIC.SYSTEM	sys
POKER	dir
BLACKJACK	dir
SOLITAIRE	dir

<GOTO PAGE 11>

And in spite of the fact that there might be hundreds of files on this disk, we would only see these five on the volume directory. To see the rest of the files, we must specify a subdirectory containing those files.

When we booted this disk, the prefix was automatically set to its volume name, that is, /CARD.GAMES/. Note that the initial slash in this name tells us (and ProDos) that this is the name of a VOLUME, and not of a subdirectory on a volume. We can use the PREFIX command to verify this.

```
] PREFIX /CARD.GAMES
```

The PREFIX command if not followed by any other information, displays what the current prefix is.

If we want to see what programs are located in the POKER subdirectory, we can do this in two ways: 1) we can change the prefix to include the subdirectory name, and then catalog the subdirectory, or 2) we can use the catalog command together with a partial pathname.

Example 1:

```
] PREFIX    <--- this asks what the current prefix is
  /CARD.GAMES

] PREFIX /CARD.GAMES/POKER    <--- this CHANGES the prefix

] PREFIX    <--- this also asks what the current prefix is
  /CARD.GAMES/POKER  <--- note that the prefix has changed

] CATALOG
```

(You'll note that in many cases, the final slash is optional and may be omitted.)

Example 2:

```
] CATALOG POKER/
```

Either of these will produce the same result on the screen: a catalog of the POKER subdirectory. But consider the result of changing the prefix in the first example.

With the prefix set to /CARD.GAMES/, I could use example 2 to catalog any of the subdirectories, POKER, BLACKJACK, or SOLITAIRE. But with the prefix set to POKER, I cannot catalog either BLACKJACK or SOLITAIRE with a partial pathname. I must use a full pathname, or I must reset the prefix. This is because partial pathnames are ADDED to the prefix:

```
prefix:        /CARD.GAMES/POKER/
                +
part. path:    BLACKJACK/
               ==========================
full path: /CARD.GAMES/POKER/BLACKJACK/
```

(which is a non-existent path, since there is no subdirectory named BLACKJACK under the subdirectory POKER. This will cause a PATH NOT FOUND error.)

BLACKJACK is under the Volume directory. It is reached by the pathname /CARD.GAMES/BLACKJACK, not the pathname /CARD.GAMES/POKER/BLACKJACK.

Of course, we COULD create a subdirectory named blackjack under the POKER subdirectory, but why would we want to? It would just confuse things. So, what kinds of subdirectories WOULD we want in POKER?

How about different KINDS of poker? We could create POKER subdirectories called "SEVEN.CARD" and "FIVE.CARD". These would further help to clean up the catalog listings, and keep similar programs together in their own directory.

If we then wanted to play the game, five-card stud, we would run it with the command,

```
] RUN /CARD.GAMES/POKER/FIVE.CARD/STUD
```

In the alternative, we can eliminate as much of that pathname as is already defined in our prefix. If the disk were just booted, we would know that the prefix was already set to /CARD.GAMES/, so we could just say,

```
] RUN  POKER/FIVE.CARD/STUD
```

(Note that the absence of the initial slash "/" in this example, tells ProDos that we mean a Subdirectory or file on the current volume, and not a volume named POKER.)

After a few hands of five-card stud, we want to play a different game, to try to win some money back from the computer. Let's try some draw poker. In the previous command, we did not change the prefix. So, unless our program changed it, the prefix will still be set to /CARD.GAMES/. Normally then, we would type:

```
] RUN POKER/FIVE.CARD/DRAW
```

But let's suppose that we know we will be playing several different five-card poker games. We can save some typing every time we change games, by resetting the prefix first:

```
] PREFIX POKER/FIVE.CARD
] RUN DRAW
```

We can play this for a while, and then change to another 5-card poker game, with the command,

```
] RUN KNOCK
```

<GOTO PAGE 12>

Having lost our shirts at five-card poker, it's time to try a little seven-card stud. Since we set the prefix to point to the subdirectory FIVE.CARD, and since the desired directory, SEVEN.CARD, is on the SAME OR LOWER SUBLEVEL as the present prefix, we must use a full pathname to get there:

] RUN /CARD.GAMES/POKER/SEVEN.CARD/STUD

or] PREFIX /CARD.GAMES/POKER/SEVEN.CARD

] RUN STUD

Either way will work. You can split the pathname between the PREFIX command and the RUN command any way you want, except that you cannot change the proper order of the directories, and you cannot set the prefix to the file STUD (because it's a basic program, not a directory).

How you do that is up to you, and it depends on what directories you think you'll be accessing. If you knew that you wanted to play poker, and wanted to switch back and forth between various five and seven-card games, then you'd want to set the prefix to /CARD.GAMES/POKER, so you could easily reach any game in either subdirectory without having to retype a full pathname.

The rule for use of full vs. partial pathnames can be expressed in terms of our "tree" analogy, as follows:

If the prefix is set to point to a tree, you cannot reach any other tree with a partial name. You can reach any point on THIS tree with a partial name.

If the prefix is set to a branch, you cannot change to another branch with a partial name. You can reach any twig or leaf on the current branch with a partial name.

If the prefix is set to point to a twig, you cannot reach any other twig, or any part of any other branch with a partial name. You can reach any leaf on the current twig with a partial name.

The tree example might have given you the impression that you can only have four levels of subdirectories. This is not correct. You can have as many levels as anybody could reasonably want.

What if you don't KNOW the pathname? There's an easy way to find out, by using either:

] CAT,S6,D2 which is similar to the way Dos 3.3 works,
or
] PREFIX,S6,D2

That command sets the prefix to the volume name of the disk in slot 6, drive 2, regardless of what it might be. From that point, you can use the CAT command to see the names of the files and directories.

There are some application programs that won't let you do that. Ascii Express Prodos is, regrettably, one of them. In that case, you simply have to know what the volume names are. Yes, you are going to have to start (gasp!) labelling your disks. Sorry.

You may be wondering if all of this pathname hassle is worth it. Well, from the standpoint of using two 5" floppies, it probably isn't. But it will save your life on a hard disk. Let's take a look at mine, a 5-meg ProFile (for the moment. Sigh. For sale.)

The volume name is PROFILE. That name applies to the whole 5 megs. Under that, I have about a dozen subdirectories. One of them is APPLEWORKS. When I want to use Appleworks, my pathname is, obviously, /PROFILE/APPLEWORKS. Under the Appleworks subdirectory I have all of the programs that are found on both the boot and program disks of appleworks, plus several subdirectories that keep various files separate. For example, I have one directory for my personal files and information, one for my advertising and professional work, one for various mailing lists, and so on.

Another subdirectory off of the PROFILE volume directory is ASCII.EXPRESS. This is what I access for communications. It also contains subdirectories - one for uploads, one for downloads. The upload directory also contains a subdirectory called FEATURES, which contains the various articles I've written. I'm uploading this tutorial from

/PROFILE/ASCII.EXPRESS/UPLOADS/FEATURES/

right now.

Another volume-level subdirectory is called WORKING. I use it to contain all kinds of different files that I am currently working on. Some are text files, some are Appleworks files, some are basic programs or graphics, or binary files. This tutorial spent most of its life in this directory, until I was done with it and ready to upload.

The volume-level subdirectory, BAS.UTILS holds all of my programming utilities. There, you'll find subdirectories for DOUBLE.TAKE, G.P.L.E, and D.BUG. I also have a similar directory for system utilities like FILER and CONVERT.

These are just a few of the directories I have on there. If I CATALOGed that drive and got a listing under Dos 3.3, you can see that it would be impossible to work with. If every single file were listed on the same catalog, it would take me half an hour just to go through it all.

ProDos was really created with this kind of mass storage in mind. As it becomes less and less expensive, you will appreciate it more, I think. Even if you don't, you're sort of stuck with it...

--NoVAC

MACINTOSH: FINDER 5.4 and SYSTEM 4.0

by John Wesuer

While staying compatible with existing applications, Macintosh Finder 5.4 and System 4.0 contain some new features described below. This Finder and System also include fixes to several minor problems not listed here.

Finder 5.4 and System 4.0 are shipped on the disks for the Macintosh System Tools Version 1.0 (690-5094-A) and Macintosh Utilities Version 1.0 (690-5142-A).

In Spring 1987, Finder 5.4 and System 4.1 replace Finder 5.4 and System 4.0. We have recommended that users wait and update their software with Finder 5.4 and System 4.1 when they become available.

Note: Finder 5.4 and System 4.0 as well as Finder 5.4 and System 4.1 are compatibile with Macintosh CPU's except Macintosh 128K and Macintosh XL. Though the combination of Finder 5.4 and System 4.0 is compatible with the Macintosh 512K, these versions and all future versions will only be made available on 800K media, necessitating making a 400K update disk for the 512K's 400K drive or upgrading the 512K to a Macintosh 512K enhanced (new 128K ROM's and 800K floppy drive).

Features of Finder 5.4 and System 4.0:
- Trash Can bulges when there's something in it.
- Two Get Info windows go side-by-side.

- Network Support:
  - For network files and volumes
  - A Get priviledge
    - allows setting and viewing of access privilges.
    - shows folder names, location, user name, privileges, owner, and group.

- Visual changes:
  - If you have no search access to a folder, it is greyed.
  - If you are not the owner of a folder, it is shown with a slightly different icon.
  - If you do not have complete access to a folder, your access privileges are displayed in the window sub-header.
  - If you have no write access to a folder on a server, a small locked pencil appears on the upper left window subheader.

- Pressing the option key while dragging folder or file to another window will copy the icon instead of moving it.

- There are various Clean Up options available, depending on the selection of a window, desktop, or a single or many icons: Clean Up Window, Clean Up Desktop, Clean Up Selection(s).

- The Shutdown Manager is now called by the shutdown menu item (Special menu). Selecting Shutdown will intiate a series of "housecleaning" activies, preparing your system, files, and desktop before giving you the option to restart or power your system off safely.

- The Restart item in the Special menu now reboots the system after "housecleaning" activities, such as updating the Finder and your files, so that the system can safely be restarted.

- A expandable Control Panel can accept additional resources for such devices as an ADB graphics tablet.

- Chooser 3.0: AppleTalk is set on/off in the Chooser now, instead in the Control Panel. Chooser 3.0 supports Zones.

- More size options were added to the RAM Cache for future large memory configurations.

- TeachText: Now that MacWrite isn't bundled with CPU's, TeachText will be shipped with systems when we need to communicate to the purchaser last minute changes that may not be found in manuals. When you receive a System Software Update or a new application disk, first look for the Update Folder and open any Read Me documents you find there. You may also use TeachTextas a rudimentary word processor or expanded Note Pad with printing capabilities.

Installer:

Included on the System Tools disk is the Installer. The Installer provides 5 installer scripts or choices for different types of systems you wish to install the software onto: Macintosh 512K, Macintosh 512K enhanced, Macinstosh Plus, Macintosh SE and the Universal Script. Each differ by providing patches, or changes for the ROMs that are specific to each system. If you intend to update software to be used on many systems, choose the Universal Script.

Warning: When you use the Installer, your Scrapbook file will be replaced with a newer version. This means you might want to rename your existing Scrapbook file before the installation so that any saved pictures won't be lost.

(GOTO PAGE 14)

FINDERS (From Page 13)

LaserWriter and ImageWriter Drivers:

New print drivers come with Finder 5.4 and System 4.0, fixing all known problems with the LaserWriter driver (Excel included) in earlier versions and fixing some problems with the ImageWriter driver. In the LaserWriter driver there remains one known and newly introduced difficulty printing page-sized bit maps in landscape.

If your customer has problems printing, have them update their software to the latest drivers with a copy of the Macintosh Sytem Tools disk. This may resolve difficulties.

Macintosh SE and Macintosh II only:

- Startup Manager: Via the Control Panel you may select any hard disk to be the Startup Device. Note that a floppy disk in any of the drives will take precedence; a floppy will always override any Startup Setting.

After selecting your startup hard disk, upon startup, you system will check for any bootable floppy diskettes; if there aren't any, the system will startup off the hard disk selected.

--NoVA

THE MACINTOSH II

From John Wesner

The Macintosh II is a high performance, open architecture Macintosh for advanced productivity, high end desktop publishing, and scientific and engineering applications.

Its features include:

-- A 68020 microprocessor with a 32-bit data bus that operates at 16 Mhz. The Macintosh II can open and close applications and files, access data, and execute graphics and calculations up to four times faster than the Macintosh Plus.

-- 68881 floating point co-processor works with the 68020 microprocessor to perform operations such as multiplication, division, sine, and cosine. The 68881 co-processor enables the Macintosh II to carry out mathematical calculations 40 to 200 times faster than the 68020 microprocessor.

-- 6 Nu-Bus expansion slots. Each expansion card can be placed in any of the slots, avoiding the need for dip switches. Any card can take control of the system from the main logic board, allowing users to work within other operating environments.

-- One built-in internal 800K floppy drive, along with the capability of adding another drive as memory requirements grow.

-- An enhanced internal SCSI connector. It allows users to increase their storage capacity by installing an internal SCSI hard disk.

-- Six built-in ports including:
-- One SCSI port (internal and external)
-- Two RS 422 serial ports
-- One stereo sound port
-- Two Apple Desktop Bus ports
-- One megabyte of RAM, expandable to two, four, five, or eight megabytes.
-- 256K ROM, which is a superset of the Macintosh 128K ROM. It supports the Hierarchical File System, external drives, AppleTalk, and the SCSI port. ROM's contain support for color.

-- The Apple digital sound chip provides four-voice stereo sound.

Two configurations for the Macintosh II are available in May, 1987. The entry system includes the CPU, 68881 floating point co-processor, one megabyte of RAM, one 800K 3 1/2-inch floppy disk drive and a mouse. The hard disk system includes everything in the entry system plus an internal 40 megabyte hard disk drive.

Remember that the keyboard, monitor, video card, and video card expansion kit for the Macintosh II must be purchased separately.

--NoVA

HI-RES MONOCHROME MONITOR

From John Wesner

The Apple High-Resolution Monochrome Monitor offers high quality Macintosh display a 12-inch black and white screen, and a higher refresh rate and gray scale capabilities.

Its features include:
-- 640 x 480 pixel resolution.
-- Analog input format. When driven by a Macintosh II Video Card, the Apple High-Resolution Monochrome Monitor displays shades of grey.
-- A flat, 12-inch black and white screen that displays the full width of an 8 1/2- by 11-inch page.
-- Glare protection and a screen refresh rate of 66.7 Hz, both of which reduce eyestrain.
-- A Universal power supply.

Included with the Apple High-Resolution Monochrome Monitor are a video cable and a power cable. The Apple High Resolution Monochrome Monitor will be available in May, 1987.

--NoVA

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The Decline and (almost) Fall of Novation Inc.

by Hardware Heister

On March 18, 1987 I attended an auction at the old headquarters of Novation Inc, the makers of the Apple Cat modem, known to you and me as God's gift to pirating, phreaking, and just about anything still decent in the Universe. I spoke with the president of Novation (interestingly enough she's a woman, the wife of the designer of the Apple Cat), as well as several people who had formerly worked there, and I learned a little of the story behind what has happened. I also learned some of their plans for the future, which I will tell you about later.

To begin, let me clear up a few rumors about Novation. First off, Novation is not being sued by any phone company. No $10 million dollar lawsuit. True, the Cat has helped the little people in this world fight off the domination of various nasty (and big) corporations, but it is also fully FCC (Federal Communications Commission, they license anything to do with the phone) licensed. An FCC licensing is akin to a blessing by God, thus no phone company would ever be dumb enough to try to sue Novation. The phone company would quickly lose the suit, and the court would award Novation several times their law fees due to the "frivolous" nature of the suit.

Second, Novation is not bankrupt. They are Chapter 11. This statue gives a company time to reorganize; to meet with their creditors to try to come up with better terms for their loans. Some people refer to this as the ultimate bargaining tool. "Give us better terms or we'll go bankrupt and you won't see a penny." So don't count Novation out yet.

Novation owes approximately $2.6 million dollars. A good percentage of that sum is owed to companies that leased Novation the equipment used to make modems. Whirlpool Leasing and others. Novation has moved out of their old factory (a huge, 40,000 or more square feet), and are in a new building which is approximately 20,000 square feet. They have fired about 160 of their former 200 employees (figure given to me by someone unrelated to Novation, can't verify it to make sure) leaving them with about 40 people. They have dropped many of their lessor lines (Super Cat, J Cat, etc), but are continuing the Apple Cat line, the 2400 Professional, as well as a new modem, (code named the Parrot or something) which will be an external Hayes AT compatible at 1200 baud for $119 or so.

With only 40 people left, Novation has no one with the time to set up its BBS. (password: Cat, I hope you all remember) Although the company line is that it will "be up next week or so," one guy was very candid with me and said, "nobody has the time, I doubt if it will ever come back up. At least not in the near future."

You can be quite sure that Novation is looking toward the future when you hear about the auction. The only things sold were excess office furniture, lab equipment (with only 40 or so people, they don't need 150 oscillators), and other old outdated equipment. As a matter of fact, there were several huge test racks for modems sold. What modem you ask? The PCjr modem. Apparently Novation was the company that manufactured the PCjr modem for IBM to market. They must also have been stuck with a number of these, because I saw several boxes of the modems sold. No Apple Cats were sold, although some old, demolished Apple Cat boards, and a bunch of bare board Cats (old revision) were sold. To make a long story short, nothing they could ever use in production was sold.

Why is Novation experiencing difficulties of this caliber? Good question. My thoughts: well, get out a magazine from 1982-1987. See how many Novation ads you see? Now count how many Hayes ads you see. Novation apparently felt their products didn't need to be advertised. Well, this IS America folks, and if you haven't realized it by now, its time to learn: you can't make money without knowing how to sell. And Novation didn't know how to sell its products. Thus now Hayes AT is the standard. And most dealers have dropped Novation's line entirely. Hopefully this will change, otherwise Novation will never sell anything, and that will lead to a real bankruptcy.

Another reason is probably the number of PCjr modems I saw around. It looks like IBM left Novation with the bag in this case. IBM was easily able to absorb the costs of trashing its technological marvel, the PCjr, but companies that had invested to make products for the PCjr lost mucho bucks. For another look at how IBM treats its suppliers, witness the company which made its XT hard drives (Computer Memories?). When IBM dropped them, the company collapsed. Another company merged with it for complicated reasons, but suffice it to say, it wasn't to do any more computer related equipment. Hats off to the boys at IBM.

Now, the long awaited story of the future. Well, at the moment Novation is dedicating most of its engineers to the 1200 AT compatible modem. I was told the 2400 baud upgrade for the Apple Cat is "feasible," as well as that engineers had already done some preliminary work on it.

(GOTO PAGE 16)

SCHEDULE OF UPCOMING EVENTS

REGULAR GENERAL MEMBERSHIP MEETINGS

1st Saturday -- Room 110 or 120, Bisdorf Bldg, Alex Campus NoVA CC - 10:00 AM
3rd Wednesday -- Room No.1, FAIRLINGTON COMMUNITY CENTER
3300 S. Stafford Street in Arlington - 7:30 PM

Saturday	May	2	10:00 AM	NVCC	Memory Cards - RamWorks, GS Ram
Wednesday	May	20	7:30 PM	FCC	ART - Graphics
Saturday	June	6	10:00 AM	NVCC	Disk Architecture - Copy Protect
Wednesday	June	20	7:30 PM	FCC	Open meeting schedule
Saturday	July	4	10:00 AM	NVCC	IBM Compatibility
Wednesday	July	15	7:30 PM	FCC	Communications
Saturday	Aug	1	10:00 AM	NVCC	Word Processor's
Wednesday	Aug	19	7:30 PM	FCC	Open meeting schedule

NOVATION ‹From Page 15›

But, right now, its not of the highest priority to them, so they aren't going to start work on it for another few months. I would therefore suggest, that anyone who has a Cat and plans to be around the Apple world for the next year or so, immediately call Novation, ask to speak to a customer service person, and then demand to know when the 2400 baud upgrade for the Cat will be available. Once they see how many people are eagerly awaiting it, it could get them moving on it. The number is at the end of this article.

Novation is still fixing Cats and 212 expansions, so don't worry about losing your modem to oblivion.

And finally, a little side note. As many of you know, the designer of the Apple][computer, the Woz, was an avid hacker. He was one of the first people to build his own blue boxes. Well, early on in the development of the Apple][computer, Woz asked a friend of his to design a card that would serve as a phone interface for the Apple. Steve then set up this card to call 800 numbers and find dialtones. The phone company soon caught on to the fact that literally thousands of 800 calls were originating from the same number, one scant seconds after another. Well, the Woz was soon advised that this was not something the phone company provided service for and he went on to better things. Although this card was not a modem, it soon became capable of many interesting things involving the phone system. Woz wanted to see it generate its own tones, perhaps emulate a blue box. By putting a programmable tone generator on the board, rather than simply a pulse dialer like most other computer modems, this board was able to emulate almost any sound. I'm sure you can see where this is heading, for this board that Woz played with was eventually to be a modem called the Apple Cat][.

Novation's New Phone Number: 818-998-5060

Address: 21345 Lassen Street
Chatsworth, Calif 91311

--NoVA

APPLE ETHERTALK CARD

The Apple EtherTalk Card provides Nu-Bus to Ethernet connection for the Macintosh II when running the A/UX operating system.

By fitting the EtherTalk Card into one of the Macintosh II Nu-Bus slots, Macintosh II users will have access to high-speed Ethernet networks.

Ethernet is a high-speed networking hardware standard that can support different networking protocols such as the Transmission Control Protocols/Internet Protocols (TCP/IP) of Apple A/UX and AppleTalk. Ethernet uses a baseband cabling scheme that supports data transfer over the network at a speed of 10MB per second.

Products comparable to the Apple Ethernet network include Token Ring and the AppleTalk Personal Network.

Once additional Ethernet network utilities are written, user's Macintosh IIs will be able to communicate with most engineering workstations, DEC mini- computers, and even some IBM mainframes.

The Apple EtherTalk Card will be available for ordering late June or early July 1987.

--NoVA

NOVAPPLE DISK LIBRARY
CATALOG/ORDER FORM

The NOVAPPLE DISK LIBRARY contains public domain software for the APPLE][computers. The disks in the catalog are available to members of NOVAPPLE for a copying charge of $2.00 per disk with a blank exchange disk, or $4.00 without an exchange disk. Disks may be ordered in advance of any meeting by notifying the disk librarian to insure availability of the desired title. Most disks are available at all meetings for immediate sale, subject to prior demand. Orders by mail should include this form and must contain a check for the total amount due.

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( ) 3	TUTRL/INSTRL #1
( ) 4	GAMEPAC #1
( ) 5	GAMEPAC #2
( ) 6	GAMEPAC #3
( ) 7	IAC #4 MISCELLANEOUS
( ) 8	IAC #5 MISCELLANEOUS
( ) 9	CAT-GRAPHIX
( ) 10	FORMAN'S STATISTICS
( ) 11	UTILITIES #3
( ) 12	IAC #8 MISCELLANEOUS
( ) 13	GAMEPAC #4
( ) 14	GAMEPAC #5
( ) 15	EDUCATION #1
( ) 16	EDUCATION #2
( ) 17	ARCADE GAMES
( ) 18	GRAPHICS UTILITIES
( ) 19	APPLESOFT TUTORIAL
( ) 20	EDUCATION #4
( ) 21	UTILITIES #4
( ) 22	GAMEPAC #6 (APPLESOFT)
( ) 23	MORE GRAPHIC UTILITIES
( ) 24	GAMEPAC #7 (INTEGER)
( ) 25	BASEBALL STATISTICS
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( ) 40	HAYES MICROMODEM UTILITIES
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( ) 42	GAMEPAC #9 (INTEGER)
( ) 43	CHRISTMAS
( ) 44	MONITOR ADJUST
( ) 45	NEW USER'S DISK (2-SIDES)
( ) 300	GAMEPAC #10 (APPLESOFT)
( ) 301	GAMEPAC #11 (INTEGER)
( ) 302	WAP ABBS - PART 1
( ) 303	WAP ABBS - PART 2
( ) 304	IAC #21 SPREADSHEET
( ) 305	SOFTGRAPH
( ) 306	IAC MACHINE LANGUAGE DISK
( ) 307	EDUCATION #5
( ) 308	PRE-SCHOOL GAMEROOM
( ) 309	APPLE DUMP UTILITIES
( ) 310	GRAPHICS TOOLS
( ) 311	PINBALL CONSTRUCTION SET DEMOS
( ) 312	APPLEWRITER][WPL & GLOSSARY
( ) 313	APPLE LOGO TOOLKIT
( ) 314	APPLE LOGO TOOLKIT DOCS.
( ) 315	APPLE LOGO SAMPLE PROGRAMS
( ) 316	IAC #31 GAMES & RECIPES
( ) 317	DISK LIBRARY UTILITIES
( ) 318	SUPER FILE CABINET
( ) 319	BEST OF APPLE DAYTON
( ) 320	CHEMISTRY NOTRE DAME UNIVERSITY
( ) 321	CHEMISTRY PROJECT SERAPHIM
( ) 322	CHEMISTRY LAB DREYFUS INST.
( ) 323	CHEMICAL FORMULAS DREYFUS INST.
( ) 324	ASTRONOMY A & B (2-SIDES)
( ) 325	ASTRONOMY B & C (2-SIDES)
( ) 326	UTILITIES & ASST. PROGRAMS
( ) 327	DISK UTILITIES
( ) 328	APPLESOFT GAMES
( ) 330	GAMES & UTILITIES
( ) 331	MULTIPLICATION DRILL
( ) 332	DESK MASTER
( ) 333	GAMES & UTILITIES
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( ) 402	TEXT FORMATTERS
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( ) 404	DOS - PASCAL HYBRID
( ) 405	MISCELLANEOUS #2
( ) 406	GUERILLA GUIDE (FROM WAP)
( ) 407	MISCELLANEOUS #3 (FROM WAP)
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NORTHERN VIRGINIA COMMUNITY COL.

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